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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/583,796	06/21/2006	Hidegori Mikamiyama	2006_0854A	8551
513 7590 04/22/2009 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503				
EXAMINER				
MURRAY, JEFFREY H				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1624				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/22/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/583,796

Applicant(s)

MIKAMIYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

JEFFREY H. MURRAY

Art Unit

1624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 January 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-19 and 25-29 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 20-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. .
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5108)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/21/2006
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to an election from a restriction requirement filed on January 26, 2009. There are twenty-nine claims pending and fourteen claims under consideration. Claims 10-19 and 25-29 have been withdrawn. This is the first action on the merits. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on January 26, 2009. Therefore this restriction is considered proper and thus made **FINAL**.

Specification

3. The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any of the errors of which applicant may become aware of in the specification.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 1-9 and 20-24 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 1-9 and 20-24 are objected to for containing non-elected subject matter within the claims. Appropriate correction is required.

5. Claims 5, 6, 8, 9, 23 and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: The claims do not separate the elements of their Markush groups with either a comma or semi-colon. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 1-9 and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a 5-hydroxypyrimidin-4(3H)-ones where Z^1 - Z^2 - Z^3 -Ar is a 4-fluoro-benzyl ring and R^2 is either H or lower alkyl, does not reasonably provide enablement for all of the other R, Z or Ar groups listed nor any solvates within the broad Claim 1. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The test of enablement is whether one skilled in the art could make and use the claimed invention from the disclosures in the application coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation. (*United States v. Teletronics Inc.*, 8 USPQ2d 1217 (Fed. Cir. 1988)). Whether undue experimentation is needed is not based on a single factor, but rather a conclusion reached by weighing many factors (See *Ex parte Forman* 230 USPQ 546 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1986) and *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

These factors include the following:

1) *Amount of guidance provided by Applicant.* The Applicant has demonstrated within the application how to make 5-hydroxypyrimidin-4(3H)-ones. However, of the provided examples some fall outside of the restriction requirement. Of the remaining examples, there is no working example of any compounds with R, Z or Ar groups other than previously mentioned nor has applicant demonstrated any solvates. These cannot be simply willed into existence. As was stated in *Morton International Inc. v. Cardinal Chemical Co.*, 28 USPQ2d 1190 "The specification purports to teach, with over fifty

examples, the preparation of the claimed compounds with the required connectivity. However...there is no evidence that such compounds exist...the examples of the '881 patent do not produce the postulated compounds...there is...no evidence that such compounds even exist." The same circumstance appears to be true here. There is no evidence that solvates of these compounds actually exist; if they did, they would have formed. Hence, applicants must show that solvates can be made, or limit the claims accordingly.

2) *Unpredictability in the art*. It is well established that "the scope of enablement varies inversely with the degree of unpredictability of the factors involved" and physiological activity is generally considered to be an unpredictable factor. (USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970). See *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166.

Chemistry is unpredictable. See *In Re Marzocchi and Horton* 169 USPQ at 367 paragraph 3:

"Most non-chemists would probably be horrified if they were to learn how many attempted syntheses fail, and how inefficient research chemists are. The ratio of successful to unsuccessful chemical experiments in a normal research laboratory is far below unity, and synthetic research chemists, in the same way as most scientists, spend most of their time working out what went wrong, and why. Despite the many pitfalls lurking in organic synthesis, most organic chemistry textbooks and research articles do give the impression that organic reactions just proceed smoothly and that the total synthesis of complex natural products, for instance, is maybe a labor-intensive but otherwise undemanding task. In fact, most syntheses of structurally complex natural products are the result of several years of hard work by a team of chemists, with almost every step requiring careful optimization. The final synthesis usually looks quite different from that originally planned, because of unexpected difficulties encountered in the initially chosen synthetic sequence. Only the seasoned practitioner who has experienced for himself the many failures and frustrations which the development (sometimes even the repetition) of a synthesis usually implies will be able to appraise such workChemists tend not to publish

negative results, because these are, as opposed to positive results, never definite (and far too copious)." Dorwald F. A. *Side Reactions in Organic Synthesis*, 2005, Wiley: VCH, Weinheim pg. IX of Preface.

The scope of "solvate" is not adequately enabled or defined. Applicants provide no guidance as how the compounds are made more active *in vivo*. Solvates cannot be predicted and therefore are not capable of being claimed if the applicant cannot properly enable a particular solvate.

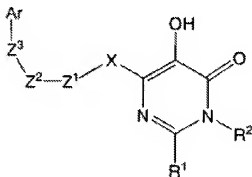
"Predicting the formation of solvates or hydrates of a compound and the number of molecules of water or solvent incorporated into the crystal lattice of a compound is complex and difficult. Each solid compound responds uniquely to the possible formation of solvates or hydrates and hence generalizations cannot be made for a series of related compounds. Certain molecular shapes and features favor the formation of crystals without solvent; these compounds tend to be stabilized by efficient packing of molecules in the crystal lattice, whereas other crystal forms are more stable in the presence of water and/or solvents. There may be too many possibilities so that no computer programs are currently available for predicting the crystal structures of hydrates and solvates. Vipagunta et. al. *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews* 48 (2001) 3-26.

3) *Number of working examples*. The compound core depicted with specific substituents represents a narrow subgenus for which applicant has provided sufficient guidance to make and use; however, this disclosure is not sufficient to allow extrapolation of the limited examples to enable the scope of the compounds instantly claimed or preventive agents. Applicant has provided no working examples of any compounds, compositions or pharmaceutically acceptable salts where the R variables were not those mentioned above in the present application.

Within the specification, "specific operative embodiments or examples of the invention must be set forth. Examples and description should be of sufficient scope as to justify the scope of the claims. *Markush* claims must be provided with support in the

disclosure for each member of the *Markush* group. Where the constitution and formula of a chemical compound is stated only as a probability or speculation, the disclosure is not sufficient to support claims identifying the compound by such composition or formula." See MPEP 608.01(p).

4) *Scope of the claims.* The scope of the claims involves all of the tens of thousands of compounds of the following formula:



Where X is Formula 2(a) and Ring C is a 5-membered nitrogen containing ring; thus, the scope of claims is very broad.

5) *Nature of the invention.* The present invention relates to novel compounds having antiviral activities, in detail hydroxypyrimidinone derivatives having inhibitory activity against HIV integrase and a pharmaceuticals containing the same, especially an anti-HIV agent.

6) *Level of skill in the art.* The artisan using Applicants invention would be a chemist with a Ph.D. degree, and having several years of bench experience.

MPEP §2164.01 (a) states, "A conclusion of lack of enablement means that, based on the evidence regarding each of the above factors, the specification, at the

time the application was filed, would not have taught one skilled in the art how to make and/or use the full scope of the claimed invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wright*, 999 F.2d 1557,1562, 27 USPQ2d 1510, 1513 (Fed. Cir. 1993)." That conclusion is clearly justified here that Applicant is not enabled for making these compounds or compositions or treating the diseases mentioned.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 2nd paragraph

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. The scope of "heteroaryl," and "heterocycloalkyl" requires clarification.

Applicants' examples in the specification are not limiting. Applicants have not defined these terms with reasonable clarity. See definitions on p.13-15 of the specification.

Where applicants define terms with a special meaning, they must set out the special definition with "reasonable clarity, deliberateness and precision". Note *Teleflex v. Fiosa*, 63 USPQ2d 1374; *Rexnord Corp v. Laitram Corp.* 60 USPQ2d 1851 and MPEP

2111.01.

The terms are defined with non-limiting examples making them impossible to pin down. For example, when one states C₁-C₄ alkyl, there are a small finite number of possibilities that exist in that set. One ordinarily skilled in the art realizes and understands this. However when one states, "heteroaryl" optionally substituted and then provides a list of well over fifty examples and states the list is non-limiting, how can this be considered definite? One skilled in the art could instantly envision well over one hundred 100 ring systems that qualify under this vague definition. Does the applicant

wish to claim a thiophene or a triazolopyrimidine? Applicant must narrow such broad terminology by either eliminating such a broad definition or by inserting the specific ring systems they wish to cover into the claim themselves. These arguments also apply to definitions within the specification which contain these terms, such as "heterobicycloalkyl"

In addition, "optionally substituted" also falls under this same argument. In the absence of the specific moieties intended to effect modification by "substitution" or attachment to the chemical core claimed, the term "optionally substituted" renders the claim in which it appears indefinite in all occurrences where the applicant fails to articulate by chemical name, structural formula or sufficiently distinct functional language, the particular moieties applicant regards as those which will facilitate substitution, requisite to identifying the composition of matter claimed. "Substituted" is a vague and indefinite term because there is no set of possibilities clearly defined in the claims and supported by the specification. This argument is applied to all examples such as "optionally substituted heteroaryl," whereby one skilled in the art would have no idea whatsoever what type of compound applicant was trying to claim with such ambiguous claim language. No new matter permitted. Appropriate correction is required.

10. Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The recitation of an intended use, chemical activity, or functional description of some "additional" property for a compound (or moiety/functionality attached to a chemical core) or a composition containing same in a dependent claim, must result in a tangible structural difference between the product and of the independent claim and the product set forth in the dependent claim. In the absence of said structural difference between the product of the independent claim and that of the dependent claim, said dependent claim is seen to be a substantial duplicate, and said recitation is not afforded critical weight and fails to further limit the product in said dependent claim. In the instant set of claims, claims 21 and 22 fail to further limit the claims to compositions from which they depend.

Double Patenting

11. Applicant is advised that should claim 20 be found allowable, claims 21 and 22 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Conclusion

12. Claims 1-9 and 20-24 are rejected.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey H. Murray whose telephone number is 571-272-9023. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. 7:30-6pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisors, James O. Wilson can be reached at 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jeffrey H Murray/
Patent Examiner , Art Unit 1624

**/James O. Wilson/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1624**